Twenty Navy pensioners were inscribed during the ear, and thirty-two claims were allowed widows and orpisms of others, requiring annually. Number of havy pensioners under all Acts, 915, re-uiting aroundly.

Number of Navy processing the Army and Navy pensioners 122,477.

The aggregate poid for Army and Navy pensioners 1,183,140:

Six thousand eight hundred and one bounty land warran pensionel requiring 1,980,500 norse, which, added to the prices heaves, gives a total of 63,770,236 acres granted for millistrates. 1,183,140 89

To the Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 11, 1859.

According to the opinious of prominent Congressmen, it is not probable that the election of a Speaker will be effected to-morrow. Indeed no idea can be formed as to how long the debate in the House will be extended, calculations continue to be made by Members outside of the Republican ranks, as the best means of reseding the Depreciate. Southern opposition and meeting the Democrats, Southern opposition and such Anti-Lecompton Democrats as have not voted for Mr. Bocock, but up to this evening they have not come to a satisfactory arrangement of the figures.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN CAUCUS.

The following is from a disputch to The Herald.

The following is from a dispatch to The Herald:
The South Americans have had a caucae to-night, which lasted about four hours, to consider a proposition from the Democrats that the former unite with the latter. The programme was that if the South Americans could procure for their candidate 27 votes, that Democrats would go to them and do their best-to elect the mas whom they would select; but upon a failure, if the Democrats could procure for their own candidate (Mr. Bocock) 93 votes, that the Americans should go over and help elect him. After a free discussion of this proposition, the Americans respectfully declined,
The organ of the Democrats was Gov. Winslow of North Carolina. There were 22 South Americans present. Mr. Davis of Maryland was the absentes.

Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee denounced the proposition in the strongest terms, and contended that the Republican party, by their record, was really the most economical, national, and conservative of the two great parties in the country, while the Administration party, in spite of Mr. Buchanan, was the most corrupt and imbecile that ever existed since the formation of the government—that their pretensions of love for the Union were all moonshine, and ought not to be heeded. His remarks were enthusiastically received. Other gentlemen spoke in a similar strain.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1859.

Mr. HICKMAN moved an amendment to the Journal, as therein no mention was made of his resolution for the adoption of the plurality rule.

The CLERK said it was merely read for information.

Mr. HICKMAN insisted he had a right to offer the

mr. HICKMAN instated he mad a right to doler the resolution, which took precedence of all other questions, and asked for a decision of the question.

Mr. GROW and Mr. WASHBURNE contended that Mr. Hickman had the right to introduce the resolution.

Mr. HOUSTON argued on the opposite side.

Mr. STANTON said that even if he should yield the floor to which he was critifled, the resolution could

Mr. STANTON and that even it he should yield the Boor, to which he was entitled, the resolution could not be entertained now, as other questions are pending.

Mr. REAGAN took occasion to say that the plurality resolution was designed to enable men to vote indirectly for a Black Republican, when they would not come up like men and vote directly for such a nominee.

Mr. HICKMAN said the remark did not apply to him He should vote for a Republican in preference to any gentleman who sustains this Administration. [Appliance on the Republican side. There were some hieres.]

plause on the Republican side. There were some hisses.]

Mr. REAGAN said nobody doubted that the gentleman would vote for a Republican as against a Democrat. He repeated that the object of this unlawful attempt to set upon that resolution was to shield gentlemen from the responsibility of doing indirectly what they would not do directly.

Mr. HICKMAN—I have never concealed anywhere what my ultimate action would be. I prefer the election of a sound Democrat—by that I mean a Democrat opposed to this Administration—an Anti-Lecompton Democrat. I have endeavored for a week to elect such a man, but I am beginning to fear that I shall be unable to consummate that work. I believe that either a friend of the Administration or a Republican is ultimately to be elected Speaker. I am frank to say that in that event I have decided for the choice of the latter. I have effored this resolution for the purpose of reaching organization. If the for the choice of the latter. I have offered this resolu-tion for the purpose of reaching organization. If the Administration party-succeed, I trust I shall submit in a becoming spirit. I am perfectly willing that every man in the country should know my views. Let the motion to amend the journal be put to the House to Mr. WM. SMITH said that motion was

Mr. WM. SMITH said that motion was uncessary, in his view of the subject. If the gentleman means to vote for the Republican nomines, he and
those thinking with him can do so, and thus end the
question. No man who has witnessed that gentleman's
course for the last two years could doubt that he would
at last land in the Republican ranks. He says he wants
a sound Democrat elected, and yet will yole with the at last land in the Republican ranks. He says he wants a sound Democrat elected, and yet will vote with the Republicans. Who does he fool by such doctrine as that? The Democratic party are here to perform a high and holy duty to the country. I want him to be understood as a Black Republican, who only takes the name of Democrat for the purpose of hoodwinking and misleading. Let me ask him, would he vote for Mr. Bocock to-day if he would rise and say he was opposed to the Advanced of the country of the same says he was opposed.

to the Administration ?
Mr. HICKMAN-I will state frankly and unequivo cally that I would not, and give my reasons, which are entirely sufficient for myself. I would not do it, because I know that Mr. Becock sustained the Administration in everything it has done, and I am not a believer in eleventh-hour repentance. [Laughter.] As to the charge of my being a Black Republican, that is a question for me to decide, and not for the gentleman from Virginia. I shall conot for the gentleman from vegania. I small continue to regard myself as a Democrat until I find that the Democratic party in the region of the country where I belong have the moral and physical force to exclude me from it. I think I have always done so. I repudi-I belong have the moral and physical love to exclude me from it. I think I have always done so. I repudi-nite and condemn the sentiments entertained by the Administration and its followers. If they are Demo-crats, I am no Democrat. The question he has under-taken to decide is one that cannot be decided by him or by the whole Virginia delegation. It is a question that will be decided by the country, as to who em-bodies Democratic sentiment, whether James Buchan-an or those who hold to the sentiments of the Cincin-nati platform in its integrity and entirety.

Mr. SMITH, in reply, remarked that the injunction, a Man, know thyself was one of the most difficult to learn. The gentleman was not the man to judge himself, but he (Smith) and others were to classify him. self, but he (Smith) and others were to classify him-He, therefore, classed the gentleman with the blackest of the Black Republicans. Not only on this, but on past occasions, there are gentlemen honestly opposed to the Kansas policy, who are acting with Democrats, and not cooperating with the Republicans. Since that question has passed to the future and is no longer a living issue, why should Democrats differ on great principles?

Mr. CLARK inquired whether the support of the Democratic organization was a test of Democracy!

Mr. SMITH replied it was, as a general rale. An organization is to carry out the principles of the party.

Mr. CLARK asked what excuse a man could have

Mr. CLARK asked what excuse a man could have who was elected against an organization, without sympathy with any, where no principle was involved!

Mr. SMITH explained that a man might be elected against the organization, and yet be a good Democrat.

Mr. CLARK said he represented his constituents, who were opposed to the political organizations throughout the Union.

Mr. SMITH—Are you a Republican or a Democrat!

Mr. CLARK—I am opposed to all organizations.

Mr. SMITH—Then the gentleman is an Ishmaelite; his band is against all parties. He was not here against the Constitution and the Union, Mr. Smith was sure.

was sure.
Mr. CLARK—No, Sir.
Mr. SMITH inquired which purty maintains the principles of the Constitution—the Republican or the Democratic !

Mr. CLARK said he came into the last Congress

Mr. CLARK said he came into the last Congress a Democrat. He was a Democrat now, but not attached to the Democratic party of this House or his district. He took his seat in the last Congress with those whom he supposed pledged to the Democratic platform—he meant the Northern exposition of it. He had not been here long before he found there was more than one sectional party. He heard the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Miles) say the South was extremely aportional, and then he hearn to doubt man from South Carolina (Mr. Miles) say the South was extremely sectional, and then he began to doubt whether he belonged anywhere, and the doubt was not yet removed. He was a national man with North-ern sentiments, looking to the preservation of the Union, and looking for national men to cooperate with him. He cared less about party than for his country.

[Applause.]

Mr. MILES, in response, remarked that on the occasion Mr. Clark alluded to, he did not say the South was sectional in all its aims and purposes, but did say, and now repeated it, that he was a sectional man; that he was first devoted, heart and soul, to the interests of his immediate constituents. He owed his chief and primary allegiance to South Carolina, which had a prominent claim on his love, affection and devotion, as she had on every one of her sons. Even if it were true that there was a sectional spirit there, would she not be justified? The gentleman from New York said he first came into the House expecting to find but one sectional party, but that he very soon discovered another sectional party. Was that strange? Did not like beget like? Could you have a sectional party at the North without expecting to have one arrayed against it at the South! Were they of the South to be represented for sectionalism thrust upon them? They reproached for sectionalism thrust upon them? They would fight fire with fire, and meet force with force if

necessary. By doing so they would not sun ender any patriotic motive, or the love of country which should

snimste every citizen.

MR. CLAlik said Mr. Miles was the gentleman to whom he had referred. He (Clark) never was and never would be a sectional man. He was the representative of the great city of New-York, a city which could not afford to send a sectional man to Congress. She could not consent that the chain of wealth which connects her with the other States shall be broken. He had been called an Abolitionist. His attention had been called to The Constitution newspaper, of the 7th instant, which contains a report of the proceedings here, and then uses the following language: "He (Clark) had not been an Abolitionist until be came to the city of Washington." No doubt this was either an error of the reporter or misprint. He had said he had never seen an Abolitionist till he came here. In saying this he did not refer to members of the Republican party—they are not regarded as abolitionists in that city. He did not regard the Republican party as an Abolitionists who entertain the same political opinions and vote with that organization, but it so happened he had no personal acquaintance with any such who reside in his district. He then defined what he meant by Abolitionists. They were those who would interfere by violence with the relation of master and slave. The recent affair at Harper's Ferry furmished a strong illustration of practical Abolitionism in mimate every citizen.

MR. CLARK said Mr. Miles was the gentleman would interfere by violence with the relation of master and slave. The recent affair at Harper's Ferry furnished a strong illustration of practical Abolitionism in the most hideous form. If there be in the Northern States men who advise and counsel, and incite such proceedings, they are Abolitionists, and lack the demoniac courage, the horrible recklessness, which characterized their leader. Those were not Abolitionists who would contribute money or otherwise make compensation to the master for the service of his slave, and in consideration of the surrender of his title. He knew there were thousands of them at the North. If to differ from the administration as to its whole Territorial policy, if to dissent from the action of the majority of the Democratic organization in Congress as to the

to aller Host the administration as to be whose torial policy, if to dissent from the action of the majority of the Democratic organization in Congress as to the admission of Kaneas into the Union, requires those who so differ and dissent to be classed as Abolitionists, then he claimed the right to bear the name and claim the henor. If he was an Abolitionist for these reasons, there were millions of them in the North.

Mr. SMITH (resuming) said he was well acquainted with Mr. Clark, and did not believe there was any Abolition feeling in his heart, or a drop of Abolition blood in his veins. The principles of a party are those acted on by a party, and its organizations are the means to perpetuate them. Differences exist in every party. They exist in the Democratic party. Mr. Bocock was not put up because he was an Administration man, but because he had been long an honored Democrat. He (Smith) denounced the inconsistency of his (Clark's) conduct in being elected as a Democrat, and refusing to not with the party.

efusing to set with the party.

Mr. CLARK inquired whether Mr. Smith would seem it good ground for a dissolution of the Union if se should find the people of the North combined as a sectional party at the South?

Mr. SMITH—Whenever a combination of the ma-jority is formed for the purpose of warring on the Con-stitutional rights of any section of the Union, I am out

of it. [Applause.]
Mr. CLARK—So am I, Sir; but that is not my question. If a President of the United States should be elected by one section, either North or South, who was

elected by one section, either North or South, who was unsatisfactory to the other portion, would you regard that as a just cause for dissolving the Union in advance of any trampling on the rights of the South?

Mr. SMITH—No man can tell what a day may bring forth. It is unnecessary to declare what I will do in a contingency which may never arise. Having been elected as a Democrat, and the issues on which you differ with the party having passed away, will you redeem your agreement by declaring yourself a Democrat and acting with the party?

Mr. CLARK—My constituents would never sustain me if I should have political consort with those who, in the event of certain men being elected President, however obnoxious they might be, without waiting for some overt act or violation of constitutional right, would deem it sufficient ground for a dissolution of the

would deem it sufficient ground for a dissolution of the Union. [Applause.] I now beg my friend to answer

my question.

Mr. SMITH—The gentleman really tries very earnestly to get rid of the necessity of dealing with his
present position. I ask the gentleman whether he
means to act with the Democratic party or Black Re-

ublican party?
Mr. CLARK-I will answer that question.
Mr. SMITH-Say yes or no. Don't make a speech about it.

Mr. CLARK-I cannot exactly find out where the

Mr. CLARK—I cannot exactly find out where the Democratic party is. I have looked for it in the Cincinnati platform, and it is not there. [Applause.] I am willing to act with any party in this House which is determined to uphold the Constitution and its guarantees—to trample on no right, North or South. I intend to exercise whatever of discretion, intellect, or conscience I may have upon any measure which may come before the House. I care nothing about party, but intend to give my votes for that which I think is right. Party organizations I care nothing about. I found myself compelled during much of the last Congress to act with the Republican party, because upon the question of Ransas and the question of the admission of new States, which is, after all, the most important political question before the people, I found they voted right, whether they talked right or not. Whenever a question arises where my honorable friend and myself can stand together in defense of every one of the constitutional rights of the South, I assure him he will find me at his side.

Mr. SMITH-Then I understand the gentleman from Mr. SMITH—Then I understand the gentleman from New York to say he has found the constitutional party in the Black Republican party, for he has got to find it either in that party or the Democratic party. He tells us he acted with them during the last session upon cer-tain leading issues, and from the character of his re-marks now I clearly see he conceives he has found them to be the National, Union-loving party in this country.

Mr. CLARK (interrupting)—I did not say so. Mr. SMITH—If you did not say so, do you mean to

Mr. Clark made no reply.

Mr. SMiTH went on to say he had taken his present round ever since 1854, when he saw from the developments in this hall there was an absolute necessity hat the South should present itself as a unit, not as a neans of preserving the Union, but as a means of preserving itself. He would not undertake to say if any sarticular map should be elected. President he would means of preserving the Union, out as a means of pre-serving itself. He would not undertake to any if any particular man should be elected President he would immediately favor a dissolution of the Union. "Suffi-cient for the day is the evil thereof." He maintained that the House had no right to let a minority organize it. It is well known that a certain number intend to go over to Mr. Sherman whenever it is necessary. Let them do it like men, and let their constituents settle the

them do it like men, and let their constituents ective the question.

Mr. CURRY — There is a time, Mr. Clerk, when a whole people, like an individual, hold their breath in suspense, anxiously awaiting the accomplishment of events. These periods of time, which come like night intervening between successive days, mark the destinies of a people. The excitoment prevailing in the public mind, the manifestation of interest here and elsewhere, admonishes us that this may, perhaps, be such an occasion. Nor does this excitement and profound agitation of the public mind arise simply from the question of the organization of the House; nor does it arise from the question relating to the publication and circulation of incendiary pamphiets; nor from the question of the organization of the House; nor does it arise from the question relating to the publication and circulation of incendiary pamphlets; nor does it exist but in a modified degree from the murderous incursion which was recently made into the Commenweshth of Virginia. These are but incidents to the great principles which are at stake. Now, the real cause of the agitation of the public mind arises from the question which has arisen here—"that property in "man is a crime; that the African is the equal of the "white man; that he is a citizen of the United States," and that he is entitled to the privileges and immunities of other citizens." This is the great secret of the agitation of the public mind. There is the secret of the difficulty. It is the general classification to which I have alluded, and with regard to which there are modifications of opinion and sentiment. The representatives of one extreme, and perhaps in the maximum, is William Lloyd Garrison; the other, representing the minimum of that feeling, is, perhaps, the distinguished Representative from Ohio (Mr. Corwin). Now, I will say, in the spirit of that charity which rejoices in the truth, that I do not propose to hold the Republican party responsible for the excesses committed by men holding Anti-Slavery opinions. I do not intend to charge any of that party with completity, for from the bottom of my heart I acquit them of all supposed or assumed complicity in the raid lately made into Virginia. I go further, and say that I accept the plea interposed and placed upon record, and that I am willing to allow the mantle of ignorance to cover the act of signing the recommendation of an incendiary pamphlet. I propose, if I can, to follow I accept the plea interposed and placed upon record, and that I am willing to allow the mantle of ignorance to cover the act of signing the recommendation of an incendiary pamphlet. I propose, if I can, to follow the example set by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, and as far as I am able, with my limited capacity to rise to the hight of this great argument and treat the grave and important subject as a philosopher, a statesman, and a citizen of the country. But I make this averment, that the ideas, and principles, and politics of the Republican party are necessarily hostile to the Constitution and to the rights and interests of the South. The arguments adduced assume an antagonism between the sections and an "irrepressible conflict between epposing and enduring forces," and the ideas put forth in your school-rooms to your pupils, through your Deptite lectures, through your political addresses, through your Legislative resolves and through your Congressional speeches, presuppose and imply this antagonism; and he is the lenst crimmal who stops short in his carerer and hesitates at the exercise of the necessary means for the accomplishment of the purposes. If Slavery be a crime against God and against humanity, if it be a curse to society, if it contains the fruitful seeds of irremediable woes, it is as vain to talk of moderation and the Constitution, and non-interference with

the rights of the South, as it would be to propel a skilf up the surging cataract of Niagara. The ideas advanced, the principles avowed, the doctrines preached, the ideas inculcated, must have their logical development and result. The Lord George Gordon riots of 1780, when London was in the possession of an infuristed meb, headed by a madman, and when the proceedings of Parls, ment were almost suspended, when civil authority was prestried, when the people were under the influence of the savge ary of "No Popery," are but a fair illustration of the effect of fanaticism and folly. The recent invasion that has been made into the State of Virginia, although disavowed and repudiated, as I have no doubt honestly and conscientiously, by most if not all of the gentlemen on that side of the House, is, in my judgment, the necessary, logical, inevitable sequence of your principles and your doctrines. I propose to address myself calmly and inoffensively to the House and to the country. Properly appreciating my responsibility and the high position which we hold, I shall not be so far recreant as to what I believe to be due to myself and to my constituents, as to violate that rule to-day. I propose to show the effect and the necessary consequence of this Anti-Slavery agization and feeling. I am conscious of the fact that there are in the Northern States two distinct Anti-Slavery organizations—one represented by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Phillips, May, and others, the other represented by the Republican party personally responsible cither for the doctrines avowed or for the measure advocated by the Gartison party. I have sgain that I do not hold the Republican party personally responsible either for the doctrines avowed or for the measures advocated by the Gartison party. I have a different purpose in the remarks that I will submitthat is, to demonstrate to those of you who shrink from the doctrines avowed by that party. In 1835, in an address issued by the Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts, participated in by Mr. Lloyd Garrison and others of that type of Anti-Slavery men, I find recorded these sentiments; "That they were not willing to secure the "emancipation of the slaves at the expense of the safety of the whites; that they would not advocate the right of physical resistance on the part of the oppressed; and that they would not accribe the life of a single "elaveholder to emancipate every slave in the United "and that they would not sacrifice the life of a single "elaveholder to emmicipate every slave in the United "States." That is the opinion that was promulgated efficially by Garrison and those whom the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Clark) affirms are the Abolitionists proper. In 1859, Wendell Phillips, in his speech in Brooklyn the other day, used this language in regard to John Brown and his incursion into Virgina; "It is the natural result of Anti-Slavery teaching. For "cire, I expected it." That is the position to which they have been driven by this volume of Anti-Slavery sentiments in the North. In 1852 the Whig party in the National Convention resolved that the compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave law, were a finality in principle and substance. In six years from finality in principle and substance. In six years from that time we find the great State of Ohio, through the that time we find the great State of Ohio, through the Republican Convention, resolving that the Fugitive Shave law should be repealed "as destructive of the rights of the States and subversive of the moral sense of mankind." Even Democrate were driven into the enunciation of extreme principles and doctrines from which but two or three years before they would have shrunk back with alarm and indignation. The Fugitive Slave Law had been nullified. They went so far in Massachusetts as to appoint a commission to defend slaves in the Cours of that State, and any lawyer who accepts the case of a claimant is to be struck from the poll of attorneys, and that State, and any lawyer who accepts the case of a claimant is to be struck from the pell of attorneys, and to be incapacitated from holding office. In Wisconsin, also, there is a similar statute, nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and which prevents its execution in that State, so far as the whole power of the State Government can accomplish that purpose. I state this to show that the Republican party were driven by eventa into the assumption of doctrines from which a few years ago they would have sbrunk. But that is not all. A distinguished Senator from New-York boas ed in this capitol that a hundred representatives of the people and some lifteen Senators held these sentiments—sentiments which twenty years ago were not entertained by twenty men in the whole Northern States—and yet we are told to be under no misapprehension. and yet we are told to be under no misapprehension, to feel no special alarm. When these are the sentiments of the people of the North, we have good ground for apprehension. Mr. Curry referred to the law giving negroes the right of suffrage—to the operation of the "Underground Railrond," and to the frequent resistance of the Fugitive Slave law, and argued that the South had good reason to be under specific to the service of the suffrage to describe the state of the suffrage that the south had good reason to be under specific to advance that prehension. It was a poor argument to advance that there was no more Territories to people, and that there fore the question of Slavery or no Slavery in the Terr prehension. If was a poor argument to advance that there was no more Territories to people, and that therefore the question of Slavery or no Slavery in the Territories was not up for discussion. But was not the Republican party organized distinctly, avowedly, and solely for the purpose of preventing the extension of Slavery into the Territories? If you do not mean to insult us, or if you do not mean to interfere with Slavery, dissolve your organization and put it out of your power in that respect to do us an injury. I ask you, I put it to your hearts and conscience, if you had the power would you not repeal the Fugitive Slave law? There is no negative response to that. If you had the power of the Government to abolish Slavery, and render slave property insecure, would you not do it?

Mr. KILGORÉ—No, not the Southern States.

Mr. CURRY—Why, in the Free States no legislation would be necessary on the subject, but you would gradually narrow and limit our ground until all would have to fice from the country of our occupancy and residence. These are your avowed opinions, through the newspapers and through your representatives in Congrees; and still we are told to dismiss our apprehensions, and entertain no fears as to the results. I say boldly that the animating principle of the Repub-

Congress; and still we are told to dismiss our apprehensions, and entertain no fears as to the results. I say boldly that the animating principle of the Republican party is opposition to the extension of Slavery in the Territories. This is the ligament which binds the heterogeneous mass together. Without that, you would full to pieces at once. Mr. Curry then went on to show that Gov. Chase, in a speech recently delivered by him at Boston, suggested that every Government official should be a person imbued with Anti-Slavery doctrines, and that that principle should be one of the tests for getting appointments. He also referred of the tests for getting appointments, to Fillmore's Albany speech in 1856 If the North elected Mr. Seward, or Mr. Chase, or any other member of the Republican party on a sectional platform, such an election was to be resisted, to the destruction of every tie which binds together the great Confederacy. [Applause from the Democratic side.] The election of such men would indicate hostility to us that would be an assurance of our subjugation and deprivation of all security in the future. That would be a calamity, indeed; and to submit to it would be a calamity embittered by disgrace.

Mr. ETHERIDGE (of Tenn.)—I wish to ask the gentleman a question for information, and in order to

gentleman a question for information, and in order guide my future conduct. He avowed his opinion moment ago as to what he will do in a certain cotingency, if a certain person is elected President of the United States. I desire to know whether or not the honorable gentleman from Virginia, for whom he

the honorable centleman from Virginia, for whom he votes for Speaker, is of the same opinion?

Mr. CURRY gave no response, but continued. He said, referring to the recent Union demonstration, that though these were more or less gratifying, as evincing a returning sense of justice at the North, yet they amounted to nothing. They were not the true index of public opinion. The test of public opinion was through the ballot bex, and locking to this test he found that New-England stood here savayed in solid phalanx receives the constitutional joints of the South that New-York stood here with but four or five Representatives disposed a betrend the South and Southern rights, and disposed befriend the South and Southern rights, and the same was true in a greater or less extent, in regard to Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States. When he looked at these indications he was not to be lulled into security by demonstrations at Union meetings. The patriotic declarations and eloquent vindication of the Union were but as the singing of Circe, "the voice of the charmer, charming never so wisely," lulling the South and deceiving the North in regard to the stupendousness of the present crisis. If they were in earnest in these declarations, let them give to the South something practical, substantial and tangible. Let them go home and repeal their Personal Liberty bills, their habeas corpus acts, their mandamus acts. Let them execute the Fugitive Slave law, let them open their prisons for the safe-acepting of fugitive slaves, let them refuse contributions of money to circulate incendiary pamphlets at the South, let them turn out of this hall and the Senate the men who come to insult and stigmatize the South. These would be to insult and stigmatize the South. These would be indications of public opinion and tests of returning ustice. He would not deny that there existed in his South who, while wishing that this Government might continue prosperous and happy, still recognized the fact that clouds and darkness were gathering over the future, which only the eye of the seer could penetrate. His constituents looked solely to the Democracy of the North as the natural allies of the Constitu-tion and the South. Admitting that bad men had some times used the prestige of the Democracy for ill, and had abused its confidence, still they must recollect that in times used the prestige of the Democracy for ill, and had abused its confidence, still they must recollect that it had been fruitful of great names and great deeds. In war it had been the country's friend; in peace it had contributed largely to the country's prosperity; its disbandment now would be a serious calamity. In the critical period of the country's history it had been the sawier of the constitution and the defending of the country's henor. Its principles had become part of our mental habitudes, and he trusted it would be adequate to the stupendous conflict shead of us. If, said he, the democrats and our American friends should not be able to interpose for the security of the South and the protection of the constitution, I shall counsel the people of my State to offer most effectual resistance, and shall urge them to fling themselves back on their reserved rights and upon the inalienable sovereignty of the State to which I owe my first and last allegiance. [Applause from the Democratic benches and the galleries.]

from the Democratic benches and the galleries.]

APOLOGIES OF MESSES, KELLOGG AND LOGAN,
Mr. KELLOGG—I would do an insult to my feelings and sense of propriety if I did not take the earliest opportunity to make an apology to this House for the

much-to-be-regretized occurrence which took place in this hall yesterday. It was an offense to its dignity, a breach of its harmony and decorum, and for it I tender breach of its harmony and decorum, and for it I tender to this body my regrets and my apology.

Mr. LOGAN—After what has been said by my worthy colleague, I conceive it to be my duty to say to this House that if, in the excitement of yesterday. I violated any of the rules of this House, or its decorum, I regret it very much, and hope it will not tend to mar any of my relations with the members of this House.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—After this restoration of the smeate cordiale, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Carried by a vote of 112 to 108; and the House ad-

South Carolina Legislature.

The Charleston Courser says that the Committee on Federal Relations in the Legislature of South Carolina, on Wednesday recommended the passage of resolutions reaffirming the position of the State as expressed in the Constitution of 1832, declaring her right to secode from the Federal Union; and that the people should make common cause with those of Virginia, and be prepared to sustain her in her vindication of the institutions of the South.

stitutions of the South.

The minority of the committee report resolutions that the frontier States especially, and the Southern States generally, may rely upon the aid of South Carolina in vindication of their rights, in or out of the Union, and that the military contingent fund be increased to \$100,-

The debate will take place to-morrow.

Georgia State Convention.

MILLEGORVILLE, Ga., Friday, Dec. 9, 1859.

In the Democratic State Convention to-day, a resolution was introduced recommending Secretary Cobb for the Presidency, when a number of the mumbers withdrew, on the ground that such action on the part of the Convention was irregular and unauthorized.

Later from Brazos.

New-Obleals, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1859.

The Steamship Arizona has arrived here with later Brazos dates, and \$112,000 in specie.

Brownsville dates of the 4th inst. are received. Several skirmishes had taken place, but nothing important had contraded. ent had occurred. California Overland Mail

The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates of the 17th uit., passed Malloy's Station at the western end of the telegraph line, this morning, but owing to the absence of the mail bag we are again deprived of the news summary of the Associated Press. The news with the mail will probably reach here on Sunday will be with the mail will probably reach here on Sunday will be will be with the western will be wi

The Northern Indiana Railroad.

Tolebo, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1859.

In the Smith and Desendorf case agt. the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company for damages, arising out of the construction of depot buildings, etc., a verdict for plaintiff for \$11,182 was renered vesterday.

Funeral of Theodore Sedgwick.

STOCKERINGE, Mass., Dec. 11, 1859.

The funeral of the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick was held here to-day at St. Paul's Church, and was largely attended by his relatives and friends, including several members of the bar. The remains were interred here in the family burying ground.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 11, 1859.
Stieff's Piano factory in this city was burnt on Saturday night. Loss, \$14,000; insured for \$3,000 in urday night. Eastern offices.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

An unknown brig, lumber laden, went on to Hand-kerchief Shoal last night, and went to pieces. All hands are supposed lost.

Weather Reports.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1852.

Weather mild, and snowing heavily. Thermometer 17 deg. above zero.

QUEREC—Weather mild; it snowed a little last night. Kingston—A fine freety morning.

DUNNIER, Dec. II.—Weather cloudy, and very cold, with prospects of more enow; wind, west.

HORNELLSVILLE, Dec. II.—Weather fine and clear, and has been so since yesterday.

and has been so since yesterday.

BINGHAMTON, Dec. 11.—Snowing, and very cold SHERMAN AND LETCHER.

EQUALITY OF THEIR TREASON. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: It would seem that the House of Representa

tives of the United States, after five days of unparalleled excitement and confusion, is yet unorganized, because John Sherman of Ohio, the most prominent candidate for presiding officer of that august body, signed, several months since, a circular recommending the proposed distribution of 100,000 copies of a com-pendium of my Anti-Slavery book—" The Impending Crisis of the South." The objection thus urged against John Sherman of Obio is of precisely such a nature as that which might be urged against John Letcher of Virginia, formerly a Member of Congress, new Governor elect of the Old Dominion.

I have before me, "for general circulation," an that Slavery is injurious to the Public Welfare, and that it may be Gradually Abolished, without detriment to the Rights and Interests of Staveholders. By a Slaveholder of West Virginia, Lexington, Va. : Printed by R. C. Noel. 1847." Closely following the title page is a letter to the Rev. Henry Ruffner, D. D., author of the Address, requesting a copy for publication, and expressing the opinion that the everend gentleman's argument "was not only able, but manswerable; and that its publication will tend to bring the public mind to a correct conclusion on that mementous question." The signers of this sympupathizing letter, which is dated "Lexington, Va., Sept. 1, 1847," are, in regular order, as follows:

R. M. D. MOORE, J. H. LACY, JOHN LETCHER, DAVID F, CURRY, JAMES G. HAMILTON, JACOB FULLER, Jr., D. E. MOORE, JOHN W. FULLER.

It will be observed that John Letcher, ex-member of Congress, now Governor elect of Virginia, is the second signer and inderser of Dr. Ruffner's pamphlet. And what is the character of the pamphlet? It shall

And what is the character of the pamphlet? It shall speak for itself. Dr. Ruffner says:

"Let all the West, on due consideration, conclude that Slavery is a pernicious institution, and must be gradually removed; then, united in our views on all the great interests of our West Virginia, we shall meet the approaching crisis with infloxible resolution; and West Virginia can and must succeed in her approaching straggle for her rights and her prosperity.

"Nowhere, since time began, have the two systems of Slave Lahor and Free Lahor been subjected to so fair and so decisive a trial of their effects on public prosperity, as in these United States. Here the two systems have worked side by side for ages, under such equal circumstances, both political and physical, and with such ample time and opportunity for each to work equal circumstances, both political and physical, and with such ample time and opportunity for each to work out its proper effects, that all must admit the experiment to be now complete, and the result decisive. No man of common sense, who has observed this result, ear doubt for a moment that the system of Free Labor promotes the growth and prosperity of States in a much higher degree than the system of Slave Labor. "It is the common remark of all who have traveled through the United States, that the Free States and the Slave States exhibit a striking contrast in their appearance. In the older Free States are seen all the tokens of prosperity—a dense and increasing population,

ance. In the older Free States are of prosperity—a dense and increasing population, thriving villages, towns and cities—a neat and productive agriculture, growing manufactures, and active

commerce.
"In the older parts of the Slave States, with a few "In the older parts of the Slave States, with a few local exceptions, are seen, on the contrary, two evident signs of stagnation, or of positive decay—a sparce population, a slovenly cultivation spread over vast fields, that are wearing out, among others already worn out and desolate; villages and towns, few and far between, rarely growing, often decaying, sometimes mere remnants of what they were, sometimes deserted ruins, haunted only by owls: generally no manufactures, nor even trades, except the indispensable few; commerce and navigation abandoned as far as possible to the people of the Free States, and generally, instead of the stir and bustle of industry, a dul and dreamy stillness broken, if broken at all, only by the wordy brawl of politic.

the wordy brawl of politic.

"But we depend not on general statements of this sort, however, unquestionable their truth may be. We shall present you with statistical facts, drawn from public documents of the highest authority. We shall compare Slaves States with Free States, in general and in particular, and in so many points of view, that you cannot mistake in forming your judgment of their comparative prosperity.

fellow-sitizens, call on 't old Commonwealth the Mother of States! These enlighest by calling her the Grandastill higher compliment by calling her the Grandmother of States. For our part, we are grieved and mortified to think of the lean hand haggard condition of our vernerable mother. Her black children have sucked her so dry, that now, for a long time past, she has not milk enough for her offsp. ving, either black or white.

white.

"Hut, seriously, fellow citizens, we esteem it a sad, a humiliating fact, which should penetrate the heart of a humiliating fact, which should penetrate the heart of every Virginian, that from the year 1790, this time, every Virginian, that from the year 1790, this time, the has lost more people by emigration, than all the old Free States together. Up to 1840, we can the last census was taken, she had lost more by wearly 1800,000. She has sent—or we should rather say, she has driven from her soll—at least one-third of all the emigrants who have gone from the old States to the new. More than another third have gone from the other old Slave States. Many of these multitudes, who have left the Slave States, have shunned the regions of Slavery, and settled in the free countries of the West. These were generally industrious and exterprising white men, who found, by sad experience, that a country of slaves was not the country for them. It is a truth, a certain truth, that Slavery drives Free laborers—fermers, mechanics and all, and some of the less of them, too—out of the country, and fills their places with negroes. But, seriously, fellow citizens, we esteem it a sad

less of them, too—out of the country, and some of the less of them, too—out of the country, and fills their places with negrees.

"What is it but Slavery that makes Marylanders, Carolivians, and especially Old Virginians and New Virginians fit their country at such a rate? Some go because they dislike Slavery, and desire to get away from it; others, because they have gloomy forebodings of what is to befall the Slave States, and wish to leave their families in a country of happier prospects; others, because they cannot get profitable employment among elaveholders; others, industrious and high-spirited workingmen, will not stay in a country where Slavery degrades the workingman; others go because they see hat their country, for some reason, does not prosper, and what other countries, not far off, are prospering, and will afford better hopes of prosperity to themsolves; others—a numerous class—who are slaveholders, and cannot live without slaves, finding that they cannot live longer with them on their worn out soils, go to seek better lands and more profitable crops, where slave labor may yet for a while enable them and their children to live.

"So our great Virginia, with all her natural facilities for trade, brings to her ports about one five-hundredth part of the goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States. Shall we be told that the cause of this decline of Virginia commerce is the growth of Northern cities, which, by means of their canals and railroads and vast capital, draw off the trade from smaller ports to themselves? And what then? The cause assigned is itself the effect of a prior cause. We would ask those who take this superficial view of the matter—Why should the great commercial ports be all outside of Virginia, and near or in the free States! Why should every commercial improvement, every wheel that speeds the movements of trade, serve but to carry away from the slave States more and more of their wealth for the benefit of the great Northern cities? The only cause that can be assign

their wealth for the benefit of the great Northern cities? The only cause that can be assigned is, that where slavery prevails commerce and navigation can-not flourish, and commercial towns cannot compete with those in the free States. They are merely places of deposit for such country produce as cannot be carried directly to the Northern market. Here Northern and directly to the Northern market. Here Northern and foreign ships come to carry away these products of slave labor, and this constitutes nearly all the trade of Southern ports.

"When a white family own fifty or one hundred

"When a white family own fifty or one hundred slaves, they can, so long as their land produces well, afford to be indelent and expensive in their habits, for though each slave yield only a small profit, yet each member of the family has ten or fifteen of those black work-animals to tell for his support. It is not until the fields grow old, and the crops grow short, and the negroes and the overseer take nearly all, that the day of rain can be no longer postponed. If the family he not very indelent, and very expensive, this inevitable day may not come before the third generation. But the rain of small slaveholders is often accomplished in a single lifetime.

ble day may not come before the turd generation. But the ruin of small slaveholders is often accomplished in a single lifetime.

"When a white family own five or ten slaves they cannot afford to be indolent and expensive in their habits, for one black drudge cannot support one white gentleman or lady. Yet, because they are slaveholders, this family will red seme aspirations for a life of easy gentility, and-because field-work and kitchen-work are negroes' work, the young gentlemen will dislike to go with the negroes to dirty field-work, and the young ladies will dislike to join the black slats in any sort of household labor. Such unthrity sentiments are the natural consequence of introducing slaves among the families of a country, especially negro slaves. They infullibly grow and spread, creating among the white families a distaste for all servile labor, and a desire to procure slaves who may take all drudgery off their bands. Thus general industry gives way by degrees to indolent releasation, false motives of dignity and refinement, and a taste for fashiomable luxuries. Then debts slyly accum are. The result is, that many families are compelle—their embarrassments to sell off, and leave the count. Many who are unable to buy slaves leave it also, because they feel degraded, and cannot prosper where Slavery exists. Citizens of the Valley, is it not so? Is not this the chief reason why cannot prosper where Slavery exists. Citizens of the Valley, is it not so? Is not this the chief reason why your beautiful country does not prosper like the North-ern Valleys?

"And then, fellow-citizens, when you have suffered

or And then, fellow-chizens, when you have suffered your country to be filled with negro slaves instead of white freemen; when its population shall be as motley as Joseph's cost of many colors—as ring-streaked and speckled as father Jacob's flock was in Padan Aram speckled as father Jacob's Book was in Padan Aram—
what will the white basis of representation avail you
if you obtain it? Whether you obtain it or not, East
Virginia will have triumphed, or rather Slavery will
have triumphed, and all Virginia will have become a
land of darkness and of the shadow of death.

"Then, by a forbearance which has no merit, and a supineness which has no excuse, you will have given to your children, for their inheritance, this lovely land, black and mild. of Eastern Virginia—the fag-end of Slavery—no floathsome dregs of that cup of abomination which has already sickened to death the eastern half of our already sickened to death the eastern half of our Behold in the Eastern "Behold in the East
"the doleful consequences of letting Slavery grow up
"to an oppressive and heart-sickening burden upon a
"community. Cast it off, West Virginians, while yet
"you have the power: for if you let it descend un"broken to your children, it will have grown to a
"mountain of misery upon their heads."

It appears, then, that the above (which I venture to say is just as good "treason" as any that can be found my book) is the sort of Anti-Slavery in which the Governor elect of Virginia reposes his political faith. In what respect, then, is John Sherman a greater traitor than John Letcher? If the former is unfit to be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, is not the latter unfit to be inaugurated Governor of "the Mother of States?" It is to be sincerely hoped that our dear sister, Virginia, may suffer no violation of her honor from any of the doings of this designing Letcher. Let him be looked after.

Yours, respectfully, H. R. HELPER, No. 43 Pine street, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Wood desires us to contradict the report that e was in Washington during the sickness and death of his wife. He has not been absent from the city at all. The funeral of Mrs. Wood takes place to day, at 11 a. m.

-Nicholas Schmedes made a bet with John W. Coo prior to the election, that if Havemeyer was not elected Mayor of New-York on Tuesday last, lie would walk from the St. Nicholas Hotel to the Astor House parefoot, accompanied by music, and if he was elected Mr. Coc agreed to do the samething. The losing party failing to perform the feat was to forfeit \$300. This ridiculous feat will take place this afternoon at halfpast one o'clock.

-The Utica Herald of Dec. 9 says: " Gerrit Smith ontinues to improve slowly at the Asylum. He has been allowed to drive out and take the air, and was observed in his carriage on Wednesday. He is rational n mest subjects." -The Washington correspondent of The Herald,

inder date of Dec. 9, thus gives precision to the rumor of a reconciliation between Donglas and Buchanan: "It is reported, and is not denied by the auti-Lecompton Den rate, that Mr. Douglas last evening obtained an interview wit

orata, that Mr. Douglas hat evening obtained an interview with Mr. Buchanan for the purpose of reconciliation. One report is that the differences between them were settled by mutual agreement, and hence the boldness of Mr. Logan in the House to-day, in advocating Mr. Douglas as a true Democrat, which declaration was assented to by the Administration Democrats on the floor. But it is most likely that the report that Mr. Buchanan repulsed Douglas is true, from the fact that in an interview between certain gentlemen and the President yesterday, concerning the nomination of a Douglas benocrat in place of Mr. Cook, the Footmaster of Chicago, who is reported as a defaulter, Mr. Buchanan became quite indignant, and expressed the utilizer scorn and contempt for Douglas, and refused for a moment to consent to the proposition, although some of the delegation who waited upon him were not only not Douglas Democrats, but influential merchants of the City of New-York, and one was a conservative Member of Courses. If it is true that Mr. Douglas has actually embraced Mr. Buchanan, it is said that Mr. Forney will discard him as a leader."

— If Mr. Buchanan does not enjoy his politice he is

- If Mr. Buchanan does not enjoy his politics he is in full enjoyment of his usual robust health. He m finite prosperity.

"Some Virginia politicians proudly—yes, proudly, rises early, reads the newspapers, breakfasts, trans-lists for the morning train.

acts business, takes a walk, dines plainly, received visitors, and goes to bed at 10 o'clock. His niece, precides over the household department, is "at home" every Saturday to receive such ladies as may choose to There will soon be an evening reception once a fortnight, with the weekly official dinners. The diplo matic corps have already been around the table in the large dining-room; next in turn will come the Justices of the Superior Court, and then the Senators and Representatives, with the ludies accompanying them, thirty

-The Hon. Green Adams, Member of Congre from the Richmond, Ken., District, on Saturday night went to his law office, in Barbourville, to get some papers which he desired to use, and in groping for his c. undle and matches, he stumbled and fell upon one of the front posts of a chair, which had been broken and was sharp pointed. The point penetrated his neck, immediately above the collar bone, and his life, for a

considerable time, was utterly despuired of.

—At the request of Gov. Willard, the Hon. D. W. Voorbees and the Hon. John L. Robinson have gone to Richmond to make a last effort to save the life of Cook. They bear with them a petition, numerously igned, to that effect.

-Aaron Jones, Heenan's second in the fight with Morrissey, indulges himself in a personal reminis

Morrissey, indulges himself in a personal reminiscence in a city paper, thus:

"Reserring to my first fight with Sayers, you say is lasted three hours (that's true), when darkness came on, and it was discontinued; true again—because the referre stated he could not see his watch; though I was willing to fight on in the dark or by the hight of a lastern. You say Sayers suffered severely from examp in the side, but do not add that I was unable to close either right or left hand, both of which were so swellen that they were comparatively powerless; yet I did not book down, and was ready to toe the mark." A month offerward, as you stuly state, we met again, and it took Sayers two hours to whip mo—and that when suffering from illness, meduced, as I am prepared to substantiate, by being drugged previously to the fight."

Said Cov. Magnoffin, in his message to the Kan-

by being drugged previously to the fight."

—Said Gov. Magoffin, in his message to the Kentucky Legislature: "I had not intended to have aduded, in this paper, to the Slavery question." "We respectfully submit that the imperfect infinitive is quite good enough for an imperfect intention," is, of course the comment of Prentice of the Journal.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY SERMON.

Yesterday (Sunday) week the Rev. Mr. Luke, pastor testion of the Yorkville Baptist Church, announced his in-tertion of preaching a sermon on Slavery the following Sabbath, the subject being suggested by the recent startling events in Virginia. He gave this notice for the information of his congregation, that such of them to whom a discourse on Slavery might be distasteful,

the information of his congregation, that such of them to whom a discourse on Slavery might be distasteful, might exercise their privilege of absenting themselves, as he did not desire to take them by surprise. This warning did not appear to have any particular effect in keeping his congregation at home, as it was more namerous yesterday than usual. The discourse contained many flashes of eloquence, and was delivered with an earnestness and vigor which plainly indicated that the preacher's heart was in the cause. If, as appears probable, the execution of Capt. John Brown has awakened the religious sympathy of the country, the "Irrepressible Conflict" will hardly be put down at the bidding of the dough-faced politicians and "Northern men with Southern principles." The text of the discourse was taken from Isaiah, x. 1 to 3, as follows:

1. We unto them that decree untigateous & rees, and that write grievensness which they have prescribed:

2. To turn saide the needy from judgment, as to take away the right from the poor of the people, that who is may be thereby and that they may rob the fabrices:

3. And what will ye do in the day of visits on, and is the devolation which shall come from far to whom held; a fee for help, and where will ye leave your glory!

The speaker commenced by showing, for those who desired to have any speed to have the law or edict engrossed by a scribe, after which it was presented to the King, he if he approved of it, endorsed his approval upo? the margin; when, after being authenticated by the 1, oper offloars, it was duly proclaimed a law. The woe, said the preacher, was prounced equally upo at these who petitioned for bad laws as upon those who authorized them. He drew a parallel between the iniquitous laws of ancient and modern governments, and the laws of our own country in their relation to Slavery, such as the Fugitive Slave Law, the decisions of the Scoretary of State in relation to the miquity or righteousness of their laws. He said that the Jewish mation was an engecial instance

instance of condemnation of those who resisted such laws. He contended that men were, therefore, not bound to obey wicked laws, but foreible resistance was not always proper; that John Brown, while he did no wrong in endeavoring to liberate the oppressed, yet did wrong in taking the sword, and consequently the punishment ensued, viz., that those "who take the sword should periab by the sword."

He then went on to state that the indecent haste and vindictiveness of feeling and thirsting for blood displayed on the trial of Brown and his associates, had aroused a strong feeling in his (Brown's) favor, and had drawn the attention of hundreds of thousands to the subject of Slavery and its gross injustice and inquity; that it had drawn the attention of the different Christian denominations to the state of their brethren in bondage, of whom there were 175,000 Baptists and 200,000 Methodists, beside Episcopalians and Presbyterians, &c., and that tens of thousands of fathers, imitating the example of Hannibal when he made his son Hamilear evera eternal vengeance on Rome, would make their sons swear eternal harred to Slavery, and so educate them as to make them avenge (yet peaceably, as becomes Christian men) the martyrdom of Brown, whose blood shed in the cause of Freedom for the colored race would be as effectual in the cause of liberty as was the first blood shed in the Revolution, the blood shed by the negro Shattack at the head of the insurrection in King (now State) street. Boston, in 1770, known in American history as the Boston Massaere.

The compact made between the South and the North at the time of the adoption of the Constitution had been broken by the South in denying the rights of Northern free colored men, in denying the rights of Northern free colored men, in denying the rights of Northern free colored men, in denying the rights of Northern free colored men, in denying the species of the constitution had been broken by the South in denying the rights of Northern free colored men, in denying the species of

In conclusion, he stated that there was no fear of a dissolution of the Union, notwithstanding the threats of the South and the fears of the mercantile interest of the City of New-York; that New-York City was not the whole North, and that even if the South seceded, they would do as all men did—trade where it was most to their pecuniary advantage—and that there would not be one less inhabitant on our island. He called upon his hearers to stand firm for the right; to do as they would be done by; to resist all opprossion—courtecusly, but decidedly—for they, as well as the colored men, were oppressed by unjust laws onacted by Southern influence.

He cautioned his hearers against compromises and measures of expediency where principles were in-

He cantioned his hearers against compromises and measures of expediency where principles were involved, quoting the memorable answer of Quoen Victoria, who, when urged to sign a bill on such grounds, replied that "It never was expedient to do wrong." He urged his congregation to patient action, showing them their duty as patriots and Christian men, predicting that although they might not see Sinvery abolished, yet their children would; that this "irrepressible conflict" between right and wrong, sin and rightconeness, had been and would be age lasting; that heaven had ordained it, and had always smiled upon and prospered the just; that the cries of their Christian brethren in bondage ascending from the rice-fields and cotton plantations of the South, would certainly be heard, and their wrongs redressed by the Almighty, for he promised to avenge them.

The new South Shore mid-day line between this city and Boston, via the New-York & New-Haven, New Haven & Stonington, Stonington & Providence, and Providence & Boston Roads commences to-day. The train leaves this city at 12 p. m., arriving at Boston as 9 p. m. It leaves Boston at 11:10 a. m., and arrives here at 7:30 p. m. This line will accommodate travel-ers arriving here from the South in the morning, and those arriving in Boston from the North and East too